



# Economic Growth Region 9

Statistical Data Report for July 2014, Released August 2014

## Regional and State Unemployment (seasonally adjusted)

Regional and state unemployment rates were generally little changed in July. Thirty states had unemployment rate increases from June, 8 states had decreases, and 12 states and the District of Columbia had no change, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported. Forty-nine states and the District of Columbia had unemployment rate decreases from a year earlier and one state had an increase. The national jobless rate was little changed from June at 6.2 percent but was 1.1 percentage points lower than in July 2013.

Mississippi had the highest unemployment rate among the states in July, 8.0 percent. North Dakota again had the lowest jobless rate, 2.8 percent. In total, 18 states had unemployment rates significantly lower than the U.S. figure of 6.2 percent, 8 states and the District of Columbia had measurably higher rates, and 24 states had rates that were not appreciably different from that of the nation.



## Economic Growth Region (EGR) 9

Bartholomew, Dearborn, Decatur, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Jennings, Ohio, Ripley, and Switzerland Counties.

## Unemployment Rates by State, July 2014

(seasonally adjusted)

U.S. - 6.2%

Illinois - 6.8%

**Indiana - 5.9%**

Kentucky - 7.4%

Michigan - 7.7%

Ohio - 5.7%

Source: U.S. Department of Labor,  
U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

## Unemployment Rank by County, July 2014 (high to low)

#26 - Ohio 6.2%

#29 - Ripley 6.2%

#31 - Jennings 6.1%

#37 - Dearborn 5.9%

#44 - Jefferson 5.6%

#55 - Franklin 5.3%

#62 - Decatur 5.1%

#71 - Switzerland 5.0%

#85 - Jackson 4.6%

#90 - Bartholomew 4.2%

Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce  
Development, Research and Analysis,  
Local Area Unemployment Statistics

## July 2014 Labor Force Estimates (not seasonally adjusted)

Area	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	July 2014 Rate	June 2014 Rate	July 2013 Rate
U.S.	157,573,000	147,265,000	10,307,000	6.5%	6.3%	7.7%
IN	3,274,235	3,083,441	190,794	5.8%	6.1%	7.5%
EGR 9	169,441	160,648	8,793	5.2%	5.5%	6.9%
Columbus MSA	42,663	40,857	1,806	4.2%	4.6%	6.0%
Bartholomew Co.	42,663	40,857	1,806	4.2%	4.6%	6.0%
Dearborn Co.	26,500	24,936	1,564	5.9%	6.0%	7.3%
Decatur Co.	13,603	12,907	696	5.1%	5.4%	6.9%
Franklin Co.	11,678	11,062	616	5.3%	5.6%	7.2%
Jackson Co.	22,477	21,439	1,038	4.6%	5.0%	6.2%
Jefferson Co.	16,535	15,616	919	5.6%	5.8%	7.5%
Jennings Co.	13,640	12,811	829	6.1%	6.4%	8.5%
Ohio Co.	3,246	3,044	202	6.2%	6.3%	7.4%
Ripley Co.	13,708	12,856	852	6.2%	6.7%	8.2%
Switzerland Co.	5,391	5,120	271	5.0%	5.5%	6.5%
Batesville	3,280	3,130	150	4.6%	5.0%	7.5%
Brookville	1,229	1,154	75	6.1%	5.3%	9.5%
Columbus	23,788	22,771	1,017	4.3%	4.6%	6.3%
Greensburg	6,088	5,778	310	5.1%	5.2%	7.3%
Lawrenceburg	2,349	2,160	189	8.0%	7.4%	11.0%
Madison	6,521	6,207	314	4.8%	5.5%	6.4%
North Vernon	3,116	2,903	213	6.8%	7.2%	9.0%
Seymour	9,567	9,086	481	5.0%	5.3%	6.5%

State Release Date: 8/18/2014

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, Local Area Unemployment Statistics

Notes: The data displayed are presented as estimates only. The most recent month's data are always preliminary and are revised when the next month's data are released.

### Consumer Price Index (CPI-U Change), Unadjusted Percent Change to July 2014 from:

CPI Item	Jul-13	Jun-14	Jul-13	Jun-14
	Midwest Region*		U.S. City	
<b>All Items</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>-0.3%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>0.0%</b>
Food & Beverages	2.5%	0.1%	2.4%	0.3%
Housing	2.3%	0.2%	2.7%	0.2%
Apparel	2.3%	-2.3%	0.3%	-2.1%
Transportation	0.5%	-1.7%	0.9%	-0.7%
Medical Care	3.3%	0.3%	2.6%	0.1%
Recreation	-0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	-0.2%
Education & Communication	2.1%	0.1%	1.6%	0.2%
Other Goods & Services	1.0%	-0.3%	1.8%	0.1%

\*Midwest region = Midwest Urban Average. Midwest Region includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota and Wisconsin

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

### Unemployment Claims, July 2014

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##### Initial Claims

July 5, 2014 - 188 (D)  
July 12, 2014 - 203 (D)  
July 19, 2014 - 122 (D)  
July 26, 2014 - 138 (D)

##### Continued Claims

July 5, 2014 - 1,071  
July 12, 2014 - 1,054  
July 19, 2014 - 1,005  
July 26, 2014 - 953

##### Total Claims\*

July 5, 2014 - 1,259  
July 12, 2014 - 1,257  
July 19, 2014 - 1,127  
July 26, 2014 - 1,091

#### State of Indiana

##### Initial Claims

July 5, 2014 - 3,785  
July 12, 2014 - 8,329  
July 19, 2014 - 4,163  
July 26, 2014 - 3,737

##### Continued Claims

July 5, 2014 - 26,962  
July 12, 2014 - 28,699  
July 19, 2014 - 26,093  
July 26, 2014 - 25,220

##### Total Claims\*

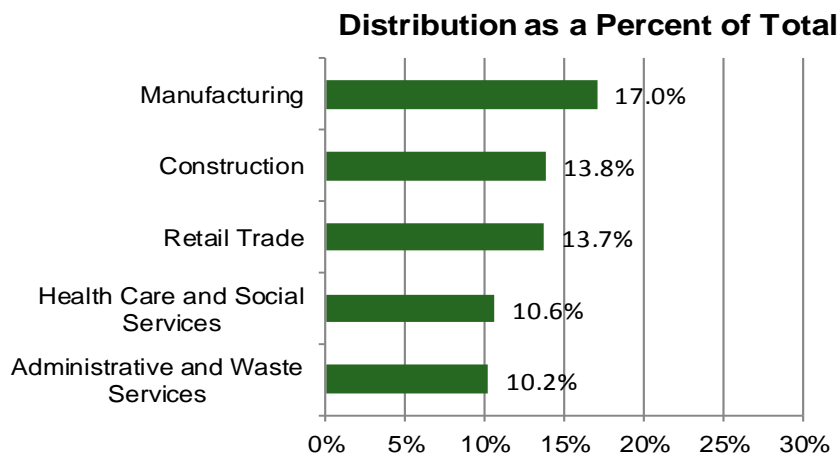
July 5, 2014 - 30,747  
July 12, 2014 - 37,028  
July 19, 2014 - 30,256  
July 26, 2014 - 28,957

D' indicates item is affected by non-disclosure issues relating to industry or ownership status.

\*Total claims include EUC (Emergency Unemployment Compensation) and EB (State Extended Benefits).

Source: Indiana Dept. of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis

### Percentage of Unemployment Claims for Top Five Region 9 Industries, July 2014



Source: Indiana Dept of Workforce Development, Research and Analysis, UI Statistics

### WARN Notices

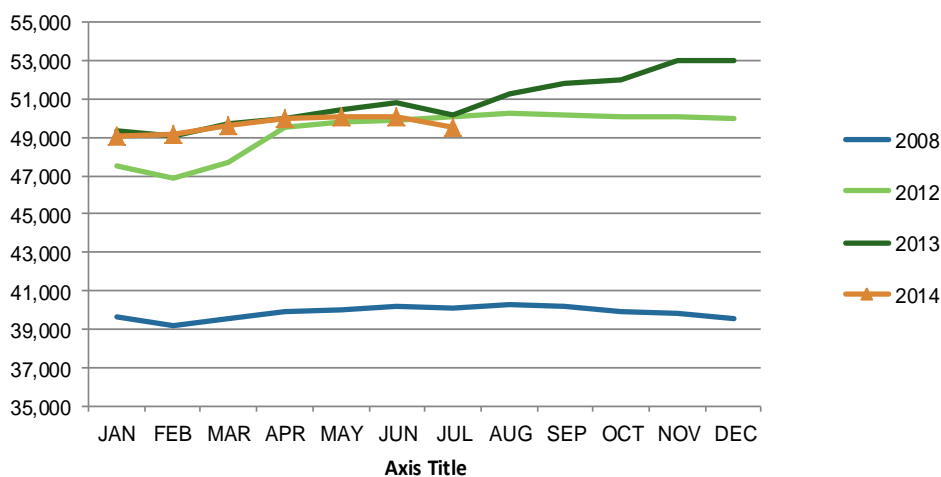
**There are no WARN Notices for July 2014 in EGR 9.**

For information on WARN Act requirements, you may go to the U.S. Department of Labor Employment Training Administration Fact Sheet:

<http://www.doleta.gov/programs/factsht/warn.htm>

Columbus Metropolitan Division Wage and Salaried Employment, July 2014							
				Number Change	Percent Change	Number Change	Percent Change
Industry	Jul-14	Jun-14	Jul-13	June-13 to July-14		July-13 to July-14	
<b>Total Non-farm</b>	49,500	50,300	47,800	-800	-1.6%	1,700	3.6%
<b>Total Private</b>	44,600	44,600	42,900	0	0.0%	1,700	4.0%
<b>Goods Producing</b>	20,100	19,900	19,400	200	1.0%	700	3.6%
<b>Service-Providing</b>	29,400	30,400	28,400	-1,000	-3.3%	1,000	3.5%
Private Service Providing	24,500	24,700	23,500	-200	-0.8%	1,000	4.3%
Mining, Logging and Construction	1,600	1,600	1,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Manufacturing	18,500	18,300	17,800	200	1.1%	700	3.9%
Durable Goods	16,700	16,600	16,100	100	0.6%	600	3.7%
Trade, Transportation and Utilities	7,700	7,700	7,600	0	0.0%	100	1.3%
Retail Trade	4,600	4,600	4,600	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Information	500	500	500	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Financial Activities	1,200	1,300	1,300	-100	-7.7%	-100	-7.7%
Professional and Business Services	5,400	5,400	4,900	0	0.0%	500	10.2%
Education and Health Services	4,100	4,100	4,000	0	0.0%	100	2.5%
Leisure and Hospitality	4,200	4,300	3,900	-100	-2.3%	300	7.7%
Other Services	1,400	1,400	1,300	0	0.0%	100	7.7%
<b>Government</b>	4,900	5,700	4,900	-800	-14.0%	0	0.0%
Federal Government	200	200	200	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
State Government	900	800	800	100	12.5%	100	12.5%
Local Government	3,800	4,700	3,900	-900	-19.2%	-100	-2.6%
Local Government Educational Services	1,100	1,800	1,100	-700	-38.9%	0	0.0%

**Columbus MSA Employment Trends**



## Applicant Pool

### Top 20 Occupations Desired by Active Applicants on Their Resumes in the Past 12 Months

- 1 Production Workers, All Other -211
- 2 Customer Service Representatives -173
- 3 Assemblers and Fabricators, All Other -171
- 4 Office Clerks, General -121
- 5 Helpers--Production Workers -118
- 6 Administrative Services Managers -114
- 7 Managers, All Other -92
- 8 Bookkeeping, Accounting, and Auditing Clerks -86
- 9 Laborers and Freight, Stock, and Material Movers, Hand -82
- 10 Office and Administrative Support Workers, All Other -82
- 11 Cashiers -77
- 12 Secretaries and Administrative Assistants, Except Legal, Medical, and Executive -62
- 13 First-Line Supervisors of Production and Operating Workers -59
- 14 Nursing Assistants -59
- 15 Executive Secretaries and Executive Administrative Assistants -53
- 16 Receptionists and Information Clerks -50
- 17 Team Assemblers -49
- 18 Maintenance and Repair Workers, General -48
- 19 Registered Nurses -48
- 20 Stock Clerks- Stockroom, Warehouse, or Storage Yard -48

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

## **Restaurants help feed job growth: how the leisure and hospitality industry fared after the recent employment downturn**

(Excerpt from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Beyond the Numbers, July, 2014  
By John Coughlan)

The most recent employment downturn was historic in many ways, but most notably, in the substantial number of jobs lost. Data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey show that total nonfarm employment fell by 8.7 million jobs between the employment peak in January 2008 and the employment trough in February 2010. In percentage terms, this was the largest job loss since the 1940s. Total nonfarm payroll employment did not make a full recovery until May 2014, a full 51 months after its employment low. During this recovery period, the leisure and hospitality industry gained more than 1.6 million jobs, accounting for almost 1 out of every 5 nonfarm jobs added during the recovery. Although other industries had similar or larger job gains, the leisure and hospitality industry is interesting because so many of the jobs were created in very few component industries.

Before the most recent recession, there was an employment downturn between July 2001 and June 2002. The leisure and hospitality industry employment recoveries in 2002 and 2010 differ in several ways. For many industries, the 2001 employment downturn was shorter than the 2007 downturn and the accompanying job losses were less severe. The leisure and hospitality industry was no exception. It took leisure and hospitality 6 months to recover the 205,000 jobs it lost between its July 2001 peak and its June 2002 trough—a recovery rate of about 17 percent per month. Overall, it took half as long to recover the jobs as it did to lose them. In contrast, it took the leisure and hospitality industry 24 months to recover the 619,000 jobs it lost from the December 2007 peak to the January 2010 trough—a recovery rate of about 4 percent per month.

Although retail sales data at food services and drinking places collected by the U.S. Census Bureau are volatile, they track closely with changes in employment. On an inflation-adjusted basis, retail sales at food services and drinking places declined briefly in 2001 but recovered very quickly. For the most recent recession, the sales data also show a period of decline from December 2007 through January 2010, followed by a strong period of recovery—again coinciding with trends in employment.

Food services and drinking places contains three major components: special food services, drinking places (alcoholic beverages), and restaurants and other eating places. Virtually all of the job gains in food services and drinking places occurred in restaurants and other eating places, the largest component of the industry. The employment gains in restaurants and other eating places were so strong they accounted for 74 percent of all the jobs gained in leisure and hospitality and 14 percent of all the jobs gained in total nonfarm employment as of May 2014. Job losses in restaurants and other eating places accounted for 53 percent of all the job losses within leisure and hospitality and 4 percent of the jobs lost in total nonfarm during the most recent downturn.

Total nonfarm employment has fully recovered from the most recent employment downturn. Despite making up only 8 percent of total nonfarm employment, the food services and drinking places industry has accounted for almost 1 out of every 6 nonfarm jobs added during the recovery. With restaurants leading the job gains within food services and drinking places, this industry is feeding more than its share of job growth during a recovery hungry for jobs.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Beyond the Numbers <http://www.bls.gov/opub/btn/volume-3/restaurants-help-feed-job-growth.htm>

## **Frequently Listed Jobs**

***Top 20 Job listings by number of openings in Region 9 for the month of July 2014***

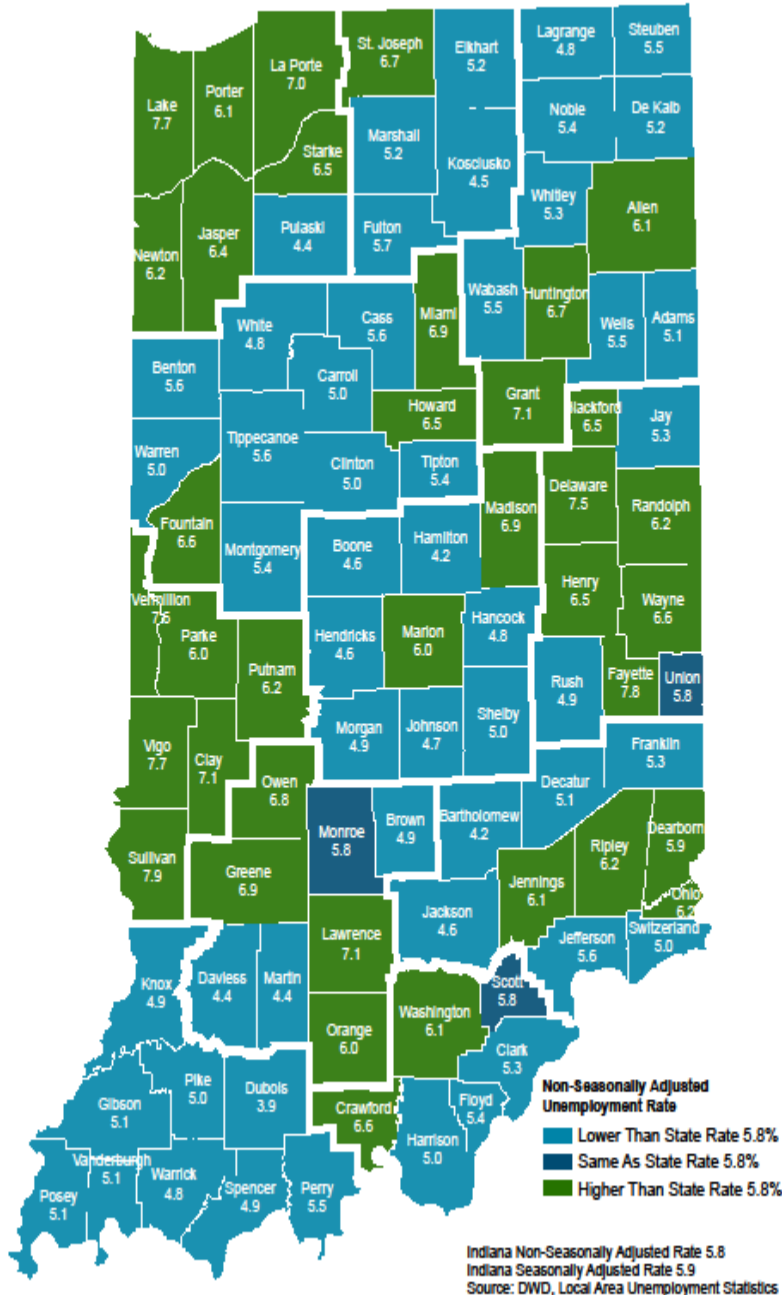
- 1** Helpers--Production Workers
- 2** Production Workers, All Other
- 3** Electrical and Electronics Repairers, Commercial and Industrial Equipment
- 4** Career/Technical Education Teachers, Secondary School
- 5** Dishwashers
- 6** Electrical Engineers
- 7** Waiters and Waitresses
- 8** Demonstrators and Product Promoters
- 9** Mechanical Engineers
- 10** Construction Laborers
- 11** Electrical and Electronic Equipment Assemblers
- 12** Inspectors, Testers, Sorters, Samplers, and Weighers
- 13** Meter Readers, Utilities
- 14** Combined Food Preparation and Serving Workers, Including Fast Food
- 15** Cooks, Restaurant
- 16** Heavy and Tractor-Trailer Truck Drivers
- 17** Shipping, Receiving, and Traffic Clerks
- 18** Cooks, All Other
- 19** Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Workers, All Other
- 20** Marketing Managers

Source: Indiana Department of Workforce Development, Indiana Career Connect

# County Unemployment Rates July 2014



INDIANA  
**WORKFORCE**  
DEVELOPMENT  
AND ITS **WorkOne** CENTERS



## Questions?

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